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The price of one thing has fallen the

past six years—the interest on mortgages

has fallen from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent.

In the lack of any other issue perhaps

the Democracy had better adopt opposition to

the Cleveland-Carlisle asset currency plan

of 1894.

The Democratic candidate for Congress

in this district ought not to overwork him-

self. The Cleveland-Carlisle asset currency

plan of 1894 is dead.

J. S. T.: No, the Democratic candidate

for Congress in this district is not advocat-

ing the Carlisle-Cleveland asset currency

plan of 1894. On the contrary, he is fight-

ing the scheme.

There may be room for a difference of

opinion as to the stringency of the money

market, but what better use can a govern-

ment make of idle money than purchasing

outstanding bonds?

The Democrats are fighting shy of their

issue of imperialism, but Democratic sena-

tors wasted three weeks of the time of

the Senate in preparing material to make

that question a leading one in this cam-

paign.

It is said the syndicate of New York

banks which has delivered \$15,000,000 gov-

ernment bonds at the market price gets no

profit out of the transaction. The bonds

are turned over to the treasury at actual

cost, the syndicate receiving no commission

and profiting only by the easing of the

money market.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, has done about

the last thing necessary to prove himself a

shifty politician by agreeing to support the

Democratic county ticket in Chicago in re-

turn for Democratic votes in the Legisla-

ture. There does not seem to be any in-

telligence who does not know that the Re-

publican party is only in part responsible

for the rise in the price of meat. That

party's policy is responsible for an era of

prosperity which has brought employment

to every man who is willing to work. With

larger incomes the mass of people have

been eating the best meats instead of cheap

bits. This change in conditions is one of the

causes of present high prices. At a time

when there was a demand for more beef

because of the loss of nearly half an aver-

age corn crop in 1901, everybody but the

Democratic editor and orator knows that

when the best beef cattle are selling from

\$7 to \$8 a hundred pounds, beef must be

higher than when the farmer receives

from \$4 to \$5 a hundred pounds for his cat-

tle. Such being the case, the Democratic

editor cannot make people believe meat

can be as cheap when cattle are \$7 per

hundred as when they are \$4.50, even if

they have not mastered the four funda-

mental rules of arithmetic. All talk about

a beef trust, in view of the advance in the

price of cattle, is idle. The meat packers

may be criticised for getting control of a

large part of the market, but not for the

conditions which have made cattle and hogs

\$6 per cent. higher.

As to coal: Six years ago coal was very

cheap, and as a consequence the thousands

of men employed in coal mining in this

and neighboring States were the most pov-

erty-stricken people in this country. Gov-

ernor Munro raised money to save some of

them and their families from suffering for

the commonest food. With the Republican

victory in 1896 a greater demand came for

coal. When the mine operators and the

miners got together and established a liv-

ing price for mining coal, the increased

wage-scale made coal higher. The opera-

tors and the miners practically formed a

trust to increase the price of coal by pay-

ing miners living wages. It is probable that

twice as much coal is now consumed in In-

diana, Illinois and neighboring States as

six years ago. There is now a demand for

coal throughout the gas belt where there

was comparatively little six years ago. The

anthracite strike has disturbed prices of

soft coal, and mine operators seem to have

taken advantage of it to put prices still

higher. The Democratic editor who con-

tinues day after day to hold Republicans

responsible for the skyward tendency of

meat and coal really does his intelligence a

gross injustice by such absurd repetitions.

MR. OVERSTREET ON THE OUTLOOK.

The encouraging prediction of Represent-

ative Overstreet contained in an inter-

view in this morning's Journal that the

next House will be Republican is based on

the assumption that Republicans will go

to the polls this year as they did in 1894,

1896, 1898 and 1900. There is no reason why

they should not do so; indeed, there are

more reasons why Republicans should vote

this year than there were in 1896. Then

the Republicans promised, and promises

are not so much to be trusted as per-

formance. We now look back upon the

realization of what was promised. What

Mr. Overstreet has seen from his central

position has occurred to Republicans who

have watched the drift of sentiment as

given in the newspapers, and that is that

in the last month the sentiment has fa-

vored the Republicans. When the Cleve-

land Democrats in New York showed a

disposition to come to the front again

and to unite with Hill to bring the De-

mocracy together, and when the Cleve-

land capitalists who are at odds with the Pres-

ident were reported as putting up money to

elect a Democratic House, it looked as if

the combination, aided by the anthracite

strike, might give the Republicans a seri-

ous fight in New York, but when David

B. Hill nominated Mr. Coley and put him

on a Socialist platform, the tide turned.

We have heard little of Governor Boies

in the Henderson district of Iowa because

Republican sentiment in that locality is

aroused. And so in other States. Doubt-

less the Democrats are making a sort of

still hunt in this State, but they are no

longer predicting the defeat of any Re-

publican representative other than Mr.

Hemenway, and they are not so cocksure

of the First district as they were. But,

again, it is repeated and emphasized that

Mr. Overstreet's sanguine predictions are

based upon the assumption that Republi-

cans will do their duty.

Mr. Overstreet speaks more than a good

word for the proposed Technical Institute.

He sees the great advantage which it will

be to Indianapolis and the State in all the

years to come. The word he brings from

Secretary Root that time will be given to

raise the money is further cause for en-

couragement.

Now that Mr. Overstreet is at home,

those Democrats who have been interview-

ing themselves as Republicans and express-

ing the opinion that he is neglecting his

district in his campaign by his temporary

absence will deeply regret that he has two

weeks in which to make his canvass.

ABSURD REITERATIONS.

"Have not the people of Indiana enough

of the rule of the party whose policy has

been the prices of the necessities of life

like meat and coal skyward?" The fore-

going sentence appeared in about the same

words in three Democratic papers pub-

lished in this State. In 1896, in the same

papers, day after day, the following sen-

tence appeared: "In the grip of the gold

standard the price of whatever the farm-

er has to sell is going down and no one

can safely engage in trade because of the

constantly falling prices of merchandise."

Then the editor would turn prophet and

predict that if the clutch of the gold stand-

ard were not broken "wheat would fall to

35 cents a bushel."

Such people can never be satisfied until

the Democratic party shall come into

power. Six years ago they wanted prices to

advance, and now, when the prices of farm

products and other articles of merchandise

have advanced, they are crying out against

it and blaming Republicans for the quite

general advance of prices. Now it is the

price of meat and coal which makes them

unhappy. There is not a man of average in-

telligence who does not know that the Re-

publican party is only in part responsible

for the rise in the price of meat. That

party's policy is responsible for an era of

prosperity which has brought employment

to every man who is willing to work. With

larger incomes the mass of people have

been eating the best meats instead of cheap

bits. This change in conditions is one of the

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A SHORT-LIVED ISSUE.

Secretary Shaw said in one of his

speeches a few days ago that the Demo-

cratic party is expending its energies in

seeking an issue on which to win public con-

fidence rather than in formulating wise po-

licies to be carried out after the campaign

is over. That is true, and it has been char-

acteristic of the party for years past. Its

platforms have been makeshifts and its

policies of the kind warranted to last only

till election day. They do not always last

even that long, as witness the collapse of

the New York platform framed by ex-Sen-

ator David B. Hill. A little more than a

fortnight ago the Democrats of the Empire

State made a strong declaration in favor

of the national ownership and operation of

the anthracite coal mines by the exercise

of the right of eminent domain. The plat-

form declared that this was the only way

to end the strike and to "insure peace in

the mining regions and remove the cause for

differences leading not only to suffering,

but oftentimes to bloodshed and insurrec-

tion." To further emphasize the desirabil-

ity of government ownership and operation

of the mines it was declared: "It will re-

lieve the consumers of coal, not only in this

State, but throughout the whole country;

insure steady employment and ample

compensation to labor; transfer children from

the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen

and preserve the stability of the business

interests and of the popular institutions of

our country." This declaration was made

Oct. 1. At that time there was no prospect

in sight of the settlement of the strike,

public feeling was running high, and a

declaration in favor of national ownership

and operation of the mines was thought to

be a winning issue. No matter if it was

unconstitutional and impossible, it was

thought to be "a good enough Morgan bill

this election."

The ending of the strike by arbitration

has punctured the New York platform and

left it hopelessly wrecked. In the opening

speech of his campaign, delivered in New

York a few nights ago, Bird S. Cole, De-

mocratic nominee for Governor, said:

"In respect to the suggestion in the Demo-

cratic platform that federal ownership of

the anthracite mines may be found neces-

sary in the public interest, I must be en-

tirely frank. My view of all such ques-

tions is that before the government is called

upon to assume the responsibilities of own-

ership the power of regulation should, first

of all, be honestly and thoroughly tested.

I further believe that State regulation

and control of corporations of its own cre-